

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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Orange Raising, Ostrich Farming, &c.

PASADENA, CAL., MAR. 19, '90.
DEAR INTERIOR:—The difference in Pasadena and Stanford time is about 2 hours and 40 minutes, it being that much slower here. So, when you are awakened by a rap on your door in the morning, and you sit on the side of the bed, rubbing your eyes and wishing for a little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more of the arms to sleep, we still have nearly three hours in which to snooze. It seems then that we have the advantage of you. But, on the other hand, when we are at church and compelled to listen to a long and tiresome sermon and begin to get restless and wish we hadn't come, you are at home enjoying your usual siesta. Then you're ahead. See the point?

I am almost afraid to tell of the wonderful growth of some trees in this warm country for fear of losing my reputation for truthfulness. I am reliably informed, however, that the eucalyptus or gum tree has been known to add 25 feet to its height in 12 months. This is exceptional, but 15 to 20 feet is common. They grow every day in the year. These and the pepper tree (both evergreens), the latter resembling the willow in some respects, with leaves like those of the fern, are principally used for shade trees, but the English walnut and almond are often planted for shade, as well as for nuts, which are fast taking the place of the foreign nuts.

I notice in the INTERIOR JOURNAL that the county levy of Lincoln had been fixed at 20 cents on the \$100, which, with the State tax, &c., I guess would be 67 cents; and the poll tax at \$1.25. Reckon the tax-payers will kick as usual. But how high do you suppose they'd kick if they had to pay \$1.80 on the \$100 and \$2 for poll tax, as the people of this county do? Pasadena town tax is 70 cents on the \$100.

The new railroad is already doing a thriving business, running 12 trains each way a day between here and Los Angeles, making 38 passenger trains daily between the two points on the two roads. The fare is now 25 cents for a round-trip, or 30 for \$5. It used to be 45 cents. The greatly increased facilities for traveling and the low rates will no doubt make this place the residence of a great many Los Angeles business men, and the number of houses now advertised for sale or for rent will very materially decrease before very long. Pasadena, being about 500 feet higher than Los Angeles and nearer the mountains, is almost free from fogs, and is pleasant both day and night.

This immediate county is better adapted to fruit raising, and very little farming is done. Some wheat, barley, oats and potatoes are raised. Only such crops as will mature without irrigation are planted. Corn cannot be successfully raised, as, just at the time it needs rain to form the ear, the dry weather sets in and cuts it short. Barley and oats are already headed out and have been so for a week or two. Alfalfa is the principal hay crop and is generally sown on low and damp ground, where it yields three or four crops a year, but if irrigated sometimes five or six crops have been cut.

I attended the State Citrus Fair at Los Angeles last week. It seemed to me to be a decided success. The display of oranges, lemons, guavas, citrons, &c., was very fine, and showed well the advantages of Southern California in this industry. Riverside had the largest and best exhibit, embracing nearly a fourth of the whole. The Washington Navel is beyond all comparison with other varieties of oranges. This is a lately developed species, a scion having been sent to a Riverside party from the Department at Washington seven or eight years ago, from which all the trees in existence here have sprung. A fine lot of oranges from the original tree was on exhibition. I notice on a card on an exhibit from Riverside the following, which is rather too good a showing, I think, especially for the present year, making a yield of \$625 to the acre: "These Navel oranges are from a 12-acre orchard, purchased 26 months ago, when the trees were 4 years old, for \$20,000. The crop on the trees when bought sold for \$1,050; last year's crop brought \$3,175 and this year's \$7,500. Does orange culture pay? We think it does." If this is correct, it is better than a gold mine; but the average per acre at Riverside, according to the inscriptions on the banners, is \$166.67, there being 6,000 acres in oranges, producing \$1,000,000 worth of fruit.

Business in Los Angeles is better than I expected to find it. I imagined everything was as dead as could be. They are actually building more business houses, and some fine residences are going up. The court-house, in course of erection, will be a magnificent building, and from its lofty site will be admired far and near. It is an immense structure, and if the State were already divided, as many of the papers of this section are trying to have done, I should have concluded it was the capitol of Southern California, without asking any questions. The old court-house is an almost exact counterpart of the one which was so long an eyesore to Lexington, Ky., and was built a long time ago, when Los Angeles was a village of adobe huts mostly. Some of

these old relics of the past are still standing in the northwest portion of the town. The next census will likely show about 75,000 inhabitants. There were only 11,650 in 1880.

An ostrich farm just outside the limits of Pasadena pays the owner a pretty good profit. By the way, these fowls have a peculiar manner of defending themselves. Not long ago, a young man went into their pen and made one of them mad in some way, when it rushed upon him and gave him a severe kicking, from which he suffered considerably. Their feet are very much like those of a calf, and the hoof as hard as a horse's.

Mocking birds are as numerous here as any other and there is no necessity for caging them. They furnish their delightful music a great portion of the day and often during the night. About 3 o'clock this morning one perched himself upon the top of the house and treated us to a nice little serenade, which I would have enjoyed more if he had waited till after sunrise.

The latter part of last week was very warm, but since then it has been a little cooler and clear up to yesterday. I can hardly realize that, while people in Kentucky were wading thro' snow, with the thermometer marking 12°, Californians were going around in their shirt-sleeves amidst blooming and budding trees and flowers, as was the case week before last. It matters not how hot the days are, the nights are always cool, and Eastern people have to be very particular about going out of doors after night-fall, lest they catch cold.

T. R. WALTON.

The Bitterness and Gail man in the Truth thus states what we all are aware of: "The more I see of this glorious climate of Kentucky the more I wish I lived in Mexico, California or Peru. A little bit of Kentucky climate goes a long way. Two weeks of it is sufficient to inspire thoughts of suicide in the ordinary mind, and three months of it is quite enough to produce despair and desperation in any human heart. Since the middle of last November the people of Louisville have had enough of this villainous climate to make them the most hapless lot of mortals on the face of the earth. If we were Frenchmen there would have been a dozen suicides a day in Louisville during the months of January and February and for the first fifteen days of March. I doubt if any country on the globe has experienced a more wretched variety of weather than we have passed through since the middle of last November.

HOW LOVE LETTERS ARE USED.—The absurd paragraph originally published in Truth satirically, to the effect that American girls made their love letters into pillows, with the notion that they induced sleep, has been copied extensively in Europe and commented on seriously. Stung to a sense of investigation by this base and literal use of an amusing skit, Truth sent out commissioners to examine the brightest and best of the sex in America, and I am able now to report circumstantially, and with authority, that the American girls do not make pillows of their old love letters; on the contrary, they tie them up with red tape, indorse the ends and keep them to be read in court.—New York Truth.

Yesterday, the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures knocked the administration's silver bill higher than a kite. The section drafted by Mr. Windom, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the issuance of certificates under certain conditions, was killed, and the legal-tender value of the dollar of the dads was adopted. The speculative craze that is sweeping over the country is going to bring on a financial crisis one of these fine mornings, and the best thing Congress can do for the people is to completely remonetize silver by authorizing its free and unlimited coinage.—Louisville Times.

The Governor's suggestion concerning the care of idiots would, if adopted, relieve the treasury of the State of an immense drain, and the State itself from a dark stigma. As the law stands we pay a premium for idiotic children, as once we paid a bonus for the scalps of wolves. If each county can not be made to care for its own idiots, then an asylum should be provided at Frankfort as the governor recommends.—C-J.

B. F. Hunter killed Bob Flowers, another boy, in Adair county. Both drunk.

The World's Fair bill passed the House Tuesday with an amendment which practically postpones it till 1893. Chicago is to put up \$500,000 to show that she can furnish \$9,500,000 more. The government obligations are as of old—\$1,500,000 for buildings and display. The Senate will now consider.

The supply wagon of the State guards, containing the sugar, flour, etc., was overturned en route to Harlan, C. H., and Privates Curry and Gibbs were considerably bruised, the box of bacon falling on the latter. Curry was thrown over the cliff and landed in the edge of Cumberland river and received several bruises about the head and face.

CRAB ORCHARD.

—Prominading to the Springs in the afternoon is the craze here now among the belles and beaux.

—Dix River was higher here during the recent flood than has been known for years. Several houses were submerged and much fencing and prowen der swept away. No live stock, however, was lost.

—Jim Chadwick, who prides himself on being a slick horse man and the trader in town, succeeded in coming within \$100 in swappin' horses with a feller the other day! Verily, that's driving a bargain with a rush.

—The vexed question as to the location of the school-house in the depot neighborhood has at last been settled by Miss Kate Bogle. The old site, according to her decision, is done away with and the new building erected by Mr. T. Mc Holmes in the east end of the district is accepted by the State for the ordinary common school purposes. It is to be hoped that this will end the contention and that the antagonistic parts of the district will become reconciled to ward each other.

—Mrs. J. A. Newland was installed as agent for the L. & N. at this place Tuesday, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of her husband. She will not reside in person at the office, but thro' Mr. W. H. Pettus, whom she has employed to do the telegraphing and attend to shipments. Though young in years, Mr. Pettus is a thorough railroad man, a competent operator and well equipped every way to "hold down" the position. This is the first instance—and we are pretty well acquainted with the road, having been an employee thereof in other years—of a woman being entrusted with such a responsible holding by the L. & N. Co. The appointment, however, gives general satisfaction to our citizens.

—That fine-looking fellow, Mr. Toney Brooks, of Rockcastle, was here Friday on business. B. G. Gover, of Turnersville, who captured one of C. O.'s hand-somest belles, smiled on his friends here one day this week. Miss Sabra Hays, of Stanford, is visiting Mrs. J. H. Holdam. Mr. Ward Zeller has returned from Ohio, where he has been attending school. Mrs. Annie Miller has joined her husband at Hazel Patch, where they have gone to housekeeping. J. S. Edmiston is in Madison this week talking up his clothing trade. Messrs. R. G. and Jack Williams, of Mt. Vernon, were here Monday, ostensibly on business, but gossip says to see some of our pretty girls. Mrs. D. B. Edmiston and little daughter are convalescent, after a rough spell of measles. Mrs. Hannah Steger, who was threatened with serious indisposition last week, is somewhat better. Drs. Blair and Doores were called to Jellico Tuesday, to perform a surgical operation.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

—Elder Parsie is in the lecture field again with his "Man of Snap" and will be in Richmond the 3d and 4th.

—As a result of the meeting at the Baptist church, which has been going on for the last two weeks, 16 were baptized in the church pool last Sunday night.—Lebanon Standard.

—A New York man was fined \$50 for snoring in church. The preacher was left off, but he ought to have been severely mulcted for preaching a sermon that would put a man to sleep.

—A history of the Elizabethtown Presbyterian church, shows it was organized in 1829. None of the original 13 members are living, but not supposed because of the unlucky 13 in number. The sisters seem to outlive the brethren, as none of latter of first 100 members are living, while there are nine sisters of that number alive.

—The protracted meeting at the Church of Christ, under the direction of Brother F. W. Smith, still continues with about 25 additions to date. The church was organized a year or two ago with about 20 members from the Court street church, who separated from the latter church over the use of the organ in church worship. It now has a membership of about 120, and will build a house or worship this summer.—Winchester Democrat.

—The Baptist Year Book gives the number of regular Baptists in the United States at 3,070,047, an increase of 144,575 during 1889. The amount collected for all purposes so far as reported was \$10,100,250.61, an average of \$3 a member. The list of institutions of learning reported include 144, with property aggregating \$19,639,864. The organization of 604 churches is reported and the dedication of 350 new houses of worship. The names are given of 24 ministers received from other denominations during the year, of whom 12 were from the Methodists.

—The trial of Robert James at Charleston, S. C., who hired two negroes to murder his father, in order that he might inherit his estate, ended in a verdict of death. It was proved that James gave the negroes \$500 each for their bloody work, and the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree.

DEATHS' DOINGS.

—Mr. Levi Hubble was found dead near his house about noon Tuesday. He was in better spirits and apparently in better health that morning than usual and sat in his wife's room conversing with her and reading the Bible till about 11 o'clock, when he left the house to turn the stock out of the stable into the lot. When the men came home to dinner he was still gone and his son Willie went out to look for him, when he was horrified to find his body lying on a small bridge over the creek near the stable, nearly stiff in death. He had long suffered from some disease of the head and his sudden demise may have resulted from that, though apoplexy and heart disease are suggested. Mr. Hubble was a native of Pulaski county, where he married Miss Martha Stigall, but he has lived in this county the most of his life of 70 years. His wife survives him with three children, Misses Allie and Laura and Will Hubble and in their loss they have the sympathy of many friends. Mr. Hubble was an elder in the Christian church at Shelby City and was one of its most devout and liberal members. His neighbors speak in high terms of his uniform kindness and say he was possessed of a most sympathetic nature, which could be easily aroused to generous, charitable action. He was an ardent believer in the lost cause and showed his faith by his works in entering in Col. Greeley's regiment. Since the war Mr. Hubble has devoted himself to stock raising, in which he has been most successful. His stock was always the finest in the fair rings and he hardly ever showed an animal that failed to wear the blue. The funeral sermon was preached at McCormack's church by Elder Montgomery, after which a large procession of friends followed the remains to their last resting place in Buffalo Cemetery.

—Mr. Hubble was worth perhaps \$50,000 including \$10,000 insurance that he carried on his life.

—Richard Dale Owen, the chemist and geologist, is dead.

—Mr. Fletcher Wilson, aged 63, died at Lebanon. He was worth \$125,000.

—Edward Wilder, for many years a leading druggist of Louisville, is dead.

—William Harvey, a prominent citizen of Somerset, and for a number of years a wholesale merchant in Louisville, died suddenly this week.

—Prof. Robert C. Morrison, President of the faculty of Bellevue Female Seminary, died at Anchorage after an illness of three weeks. He was born in Rock-bridge county, Va.

HUBBLE.—After considerable silence on account of being busy and away from home, I again show my respect for the best local newspaper around us by contributing a few items to its columns. Nothing fresh to say, only Hubble is on a boom and gas has been struck in four places in inexhaustible quantities. J. A. Hammonds has sold his stock of drugs and fixtures to J. P. Burnett & Co. and they have moved them across the street to the store now occupied by them. C. R. Harris' little daughter fell from a trunk and stuck a stick in her neck. Drs. Traylor and Dunlap were called in and the splinter removed and she is thought to be doing well. Measles at B. F. Engleman's. Mrs. Susie Hammonds and daughter are visiting relatives in Casey and Russell counties. James Polard was presented with two little folks a few days ago, both hearty and doing well. Mrs. Joe Swope has been suffering from a carbuncle, but is improving. G. P. Bright is burning a large lime kiln and will be able to furnish lime at low rates. William Arnold has bought Harlan & Reid's half interest in the stage and mail line from Lancaster to Danville and is running it successfully. S. M. Spoonamore sold a cow and calf to Burnett for \$25. The party from Middlesboro living on Jack Yerkey's place has effected a trade with Dr. John Owsley and has moved to his farm on the river.

—Government mail bags are made in the Kings county, N. Y., penitentiary.

—Simon Simpson, a bad negro, who recently escaped from the penitentiary and murdered an inoffensive colored farmer, was taken from jail at Mariana, Fla., and lynched by a mob composed of white and colored citizens.

—The north-bound cannon-ball on the L. & N. ran into a misplaced switch at Nashville, wrecking several freight cars and killing Alex Stevenson and Benj. Daley, both colored, injuring several other people and damaging the depot buildings.

—The second burning of Mayor Stockbridge's house, at Colorado Springs, Col., by anti-prohibitionists has aroused the citizens to a high pitch of excitement. Threats being made to burn other houses, citizens patrol the streets all night armed. Any fire bug caught will be lynched.

—Mr. Carlisle says that the election law, which the republicans want to enact, would require the employment of 630,000 officers of election, at an expense of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 every two years, which would have to be met by the United States Treasury.

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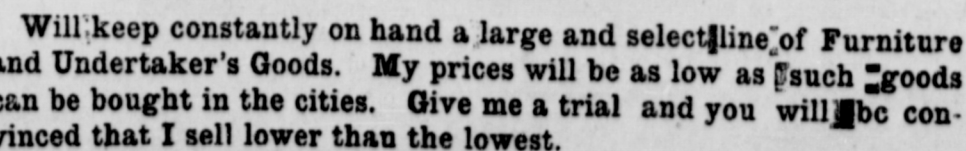


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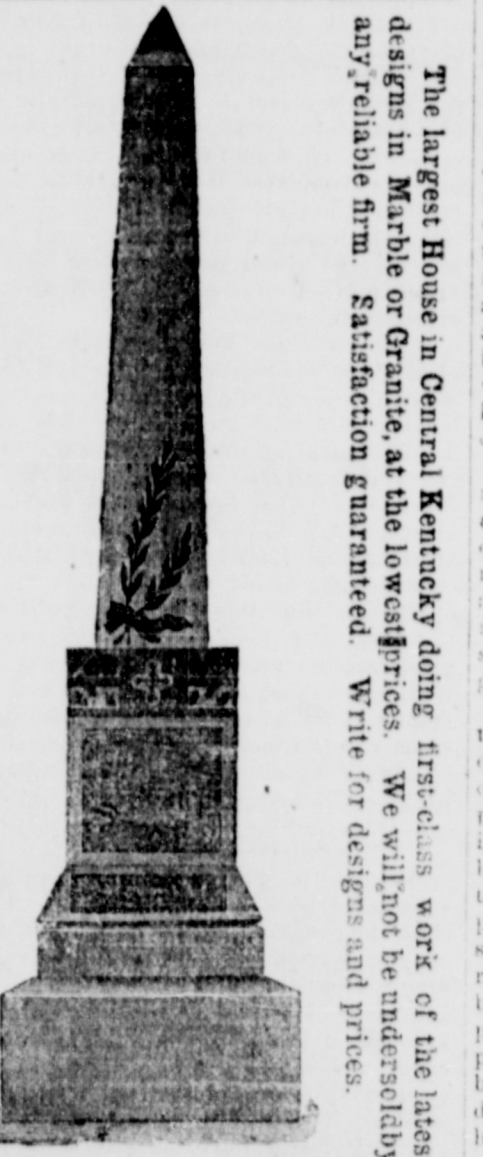
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PRENATAL PROTECTION.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE TINNED PLATE SWINDLE.

Increased Duties Hovering in the Future. Threatened Industries Protesting—Intended Blessings of Nature Twisted Until They Become Curses.

Our high protectionist law makers have such maternal instincts that they not only furnish protection garments to infant industries which have recently seen the light of day, and to others which have grown old and hardened in their sins, but they even go further and provide a wardrobe for those not yet born.

A case in point is our unborn tinned plate industry. Tinned plate consists of sheets of the very best grade of Bessemer and Siemens-Martin steel covered with a coating of tin. The use of this tinned plate in this country is enormous and is rapidly increasing. According to the latest treasury reports, we brought in last year 742,135,000 pounds, bearing a value of \$21,726,000. The duty is one cent a pound and amounted last year to \$7,421,000, which is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of about 34 per cent.

Our supply of these plates comes from Wales, where the principal factories of the world, some ninety-five in number, are located. The cost of the plates in Wales, coated with tin, polished, cut into the required sizes, packed in stout oak boxes to prevent rusting at sea, and delivered on board ship, is slightly less than three cents a pound. The cost in this country of American made steel sheets, not coated with tin, not cut into required sizes, not packed and delivered, is today four cents a pound or more. This we owe to one of our numerous highly protected trusts—an infant industry some forty years old.

The uses of the plate are many and various. There are milk pails and pans, dinner pails and pans for making bread, cakes and pies; there are colanders, graters, skimmers, strainers, tea kettles and coffee pots; there are boilers, wash basins and foot tubs; there are cans for packing vegetables, fruits, oysters, fish and cooked meats—all of these, and many more useful and necessary articles, all made of tin plate. It is thus of vital interest to some millions of men, women and children in this country that tin plate should be as cheap as possible. The tanning industry of the United States has grown enormously in late years, and it only awaits cheap tin plate to develop into proportions never heard of before.

If we had cheaper tin plate we should hear less about fruits and vegetables glutting our markets every summer, and often being sold at prices ruinous to the grower. Not only would our surplus fruits and vegetables find a ready market at steeper prices, but the growth of these articles would be vastly enlarged, thousands of men, women and children would find more profitable employment as growers or as laborers in the fields and canning factories, the consumption of these canned goods would be incalculably increased, and the whole public would be benefited in every way.

But what does congress say to all that? It says that the steel trust must have its pound of flesh, which, like Shylock, it exacts from the heart of the unprotected, unsecured consumer.

But what is the steel trust doing to merit such tender consideration for its every whim? What return is it making for the 45 to 58 per cent. duties which congress piles on sheet steel to protect this trust? Like all other trusty infants, the steel trust cries vigorously and incessantly for more. It has taken a great bill to its protection diet, and in obedience to its lusty cries congress will doubtless give it more. They already have the free block tin, which is used in coating sheet steel to produce tin plate.

But why should the trust undertake to manufacture tin plate so long as it can exact from the consumer the present exorbitant profits? Our steel magnates do not need to exert their ingenuity to make a new article, from which it might not make as high a profit as it gets now. A steel trust is a "rustler," but it knows a good thing when it sees it.

And so we make no tin plate, but all the same the custom houses continue to collect the ad valorem duty of about \$34 on every \$100 worth brought in. The plea is that, though we have no infant industry of this kind, we do not know how soon one may be born, and we must take time by the forelock and be prepared for such accidents. As such a birth seems very imminent just now, owing to recent discoveries of tin mines within our borders, we must make all the better preparations for it. If 34 per cent. on tin plate, it is argued, did not hasten this birth while we had no tin mines, a larger duty will certainly do it, now that we have mines.

Hence it is now proposed to increase the duty on tin plate, which Mr. Mills, the wicked, unpatriotic Texan, proposed to put on the free list. The tin plate duty of the aborted senate bill of 1888 will apparently become the duty imposed by the forthcoming tariff bill. That would more than double the duty on the grade of tin plate which is most used with us.

Already protests are being heard from many parts of the country against this iniquitous piece of high protection folly. The Maine lobster canners, various dealers in New York, the canmakers and rosters of Baltimore and the western canners, in convention at Indianapolis, have expressed their opposition to the increase. In Baltimore a sort of indignation meeting has been held, at which earnest words were spoken against the greed of the Pennsylvania capitalists in whose interests the increase is to be made. In that city vast quantities of tin plate are used for making cans for the oyster packers and fruit canners of Maryland, there being 1,600 factories in and around Baltimore alone. At the meeting in question it was urged that if this increased duty should become a law all the smaller manufacturers of cans would be crushed out, and the business would fall

into the hands of large corporations, which would become masters of this field. With competition thus cut off, these canmakers would inevitably and willingly walk in the path which the tariff unkinners have marked out for them and form a trust to "protect" themselves.

Valuable deposits of tin ore have been discovered in this country within a few years. Mines have been found in Virginia, in Texas and in the Black Hills of South Dakota. This last named has been gobbled up by a British syndicate for \$3,500,000, and its first sale of tin was recently made in the Chicago market.

Plain, honest people are not able to see why our tin mines should prove a curse to us. They do not understand why tin should be made dearer to the millions of consumers precisely at the moment when we have discovered inexhaustible tin ore, with "veins measuring more than fifty feet in width," in our own soil.

The New York Press, which was founded to advocate the most orthodox stripe of high protection, confessed inadvertently a year ago that "tinned plate can be made in this country with natural gas cheaper than with coal as fuel in England."

Why, then, this more than doubled duty on tinned plate?

In the language of Hon. John A. Kasson with reference to a different duty: "It is an attempt, against the laws of Providence, to force the people of this country to pay more for what they need than the laws of Providence would otherwise require." * * * The title of the bill should be so changed as to read: "A bill to prevent the diffused blessings of Divine Providence from being enjoyed by the people of the United States."

FOR CHEAPER FRUIT.

California's Demand for Prohibitory Duties—Protests in New York and Boston.

The Foreign Fruit Exchange of New York has memorialized the ways and means committee of congress in opposition to the increase of duties on raisins, prunes and oranges which has been asked for. The exchange asks that oranges, lemons, grapes, currants, dates, figs, prunes and plums be placed on the free list, and that the duty on raisins be reduced from two cents a pound to one cent. If this cannot be granted, then the exchange asks that substantial reductions be made.

The Boston exchange has endorsed the New York schedule. At the meeting of the Boston men one importer opposed the removal of the duties on green fruits on the ground that if those duties were removed small importers with little or no capital would enter the business and would cause sharper competition and consequently diminished profits for those already in the business. From all which the consumer can see how the present tariff operates to keep the importing business in the hands of a small number of wealthy dealers, thus shutting off competition and keeping prices up.

There is so little reason at this time for increasing the duties on fruit that even The California Fruit Grower, the organ of the fruit growing interests of the Pacific slope, has entered its protest against the increase. It justly calls attention to the fact that only two states in the Union are interested in having the duties put up; and it warns the California grower that there is danger in his demand, by reason of the opposition which will be aroused in the east.

Nevertheless the California Fruit union has a memorial before the McKinley committee asking that the present duty of one cent a pound on prunes be increased to three cents. When it is considered that California prunes are of such excellent quality that they have created a high price market of their own among the richer classes, and when it is further considered that the bulk of the foreign prunes consumed by us is a low grade Turkish article, bought by the less wealthy classes, how absurd does this demand of the Californians become!

During the past three or four months California prunes have sold readily and in large quantities in New York at from 7.35 to 7.59 cents per pound, the consumer taking them in preference to French prunes costing one cent less. The Turkish prunes, used by plain, unpretentious people, are sold at from 3.50 to 3.75 cents a pound, including the one cent duty. The bulk of these foreign prunes is sold east of Chicago, and as the duty on them is already equal to the freight charges from California, it would seem that the handful of growers in that state might at least be content to leave things as they are. We imported only 43,000,000 pounds of prunes and plums last year, against 71,000,000 in 1888. Is this the time to ask for a prohibitory duty? The consumers of foreign prunes paid in duties last year \$37,000; are they willing now to pay \$1,300,000, or else go without their prunes?

A ten pot window glass factory is being built at Alexandria, Ind. Our glass industry is in an unusually thriving condition, but all the same the old cry for higher protection is made in Washington; and the same pitiful tale is told that the pauper made glass of Belgium is invading our markets more than ever. The number of our pots for making window glass, however, has more than doubled in ten years. Those who work in our glass factories ought not to throw stones at Belgium.

Mr. A. B. Farquhar, president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural works, at York, Pa., says the tariff is of no benefit to his industry. He sells many articles of farm machinery abroad, in competition with the whole world, in spite of the duties on the raw material. He says that the only purpose the tariff serves in his industry is to make American farmers pay higher prices for their farm machinery and implements.

A suit against the Pittsburgh Glass company, engaged in the manufacture of plate glass, has brought to light the fact that the concern paid 34.75 per cent. dividends last year. With even a plum of that kind in its mouth the glass industry has not yet dropped its cry for more.

BRETTIES

MEN YOU HEAR OF.

Dr. Know, the German physician who discovered antipyrine, is said to have made more than a million dollars from the sales of the drug to sufferers from the grippe.

Congressman Springer, of Illinois, is wiry of frame and has a pointed gray beard and a stentorian voice. He is 54 years old. He is seldom without a red rose in his buttonhole.

It is understood that Jay Gould turns in his left toe when he walks, a characteristic which competent observers have declared to be inseparable from the possession of great financial ability.

John Jacob Astor owned 2,700 high class dwelling houses, rented at an average of \$2,000 a year each. He owned, besides, tenement houses in untold number, and no end of real estate devoted to business uses.

Henri Rochefort still refuses to take rooms in London except from week to week, and will not learn the English language. He receives very few callers, and passes his evenings playing dominoes with a friend.

Lord Mayor Isaacs, of London, England, recently devoted the upper chamber of his historic residence, the Mansion house, to the only Masonic ceremony ever performed in that building. The lord mayor has been a Freemason for thirty years.

James Russell Lowell's home in Cambridge is one of the historic mansions of New England. It is a large, square, roomy old house on the banks of the Charles, painted yellow, and was built over one hundred years ago in the colonial style of architecture.

Seats for Mr. Jefferson's recent performance at Atlanta, Ga., were sold at auction without his knowledge or consent. When he learned it he said that he did not feel honorably entitled to the premium money, and he thereupon gave it—some \$600—to various local charities.

Alma Tadema is said to be in a constant state of painting Mary Anderson in every possible pose of each of her imperiousness, as well as in her own proper person, and is never so happy as when designing a new gown or planning a new stage setting at the request of the fair actress.

The late Duc de Montpensier was noted for his close-lippedness. It is said that a blind beggar in Paris having aentine thrown into his hat by a passer by exclaimed: "Merci, monseigneur!" "Why do you say monseigneur?" inquired an observer of the scene. "Oh, the gentleman who gave me that must have been the Duc de Montpensier," replied the beggar.

Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of "The Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe," wrote: "I think it a great honor to have been selected as one of those to receive from the author copies of the life of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Stowe has grown old amid the admiration of her country and of the world, and has been blessed with a period of peace in which to look 'before and after.'"

CRISP CONDENSATIONS.

Norway has more kinds of coins in circulation than any other European country.

At three vegetarian restaurants in London the dinners daily served up average 1,000.

A paper has been started in Melbourne called The Policeman. It is to be edited by a policeman.

Alaska cost only \$7,000,000, and the revenue to the national treasury is expected to amount to \$3,000,000 a year for the next twenty years.

The English Congressional Record (Hansard) will hereafter put after the report of each speech the time that was occupied in its delivery.

In China the man who lives nearest the scene of a murder is accused of the crime, and he must prove his innocence or else stand the punishment.

The Highland train from Perth to the north, while crossing the Grampians, has, on more than one occasion, been brought to a standstill by the force of the wind.

The mass of the earth's moon is one-eighth part of the mass of the earth. The satellite of no other planet has so great a mass in comparison with its primary.

The following curious advertisement appeared not long ago in a newspaper in Paris: "A lady having a pet dog whose hair is of a rich mahogany color desires to engage a footman with whiskers to match."

An English traveling harpist has been discovered cheating the railroads by carrying his little girl done up in the green bag with his harp. He had traveled so all about England, and has paid no fare for the child.

A new departure in museums is announced from Florence, where a "psychological museum," for the collection and display of "all documents serving to illustrate human passions," has been established by ministerial decree.

There are in the Japanese empire 24,945 elementary, 45 normal, 48 ordinary middle and 11 official schools, besides colleges, private schools, kindergartens and libraries, the cost to the taxpayers for the public schools alone being over \$3,000,000.

QUEER AND CURIOUS.

A sea eagle, captured in 1715, and already several years of age, died 104 years afterward, in 1819.

Knaier, in his work entitled "Natural history," states that he has seen a falcon that was 163 years old.

Canary birds reach an age of from 12 to 15 years in the cage, but those flying at liberty in their native islands reach a much more advanced age.

A Very Tame Seal.

Dick, the baby seal caught in the brush near the salt works about two months ago, has become a great pet and general favorite. He was set free about two weeks since and immediately made a wild break for deep water, into which he disappeared in a twinkling. It was thought he would surely join the wild herd and never come back, but in less than half an hour after his liberation he came paddling up alongside the pier under the fishermen's poles, poked his head out of the water and began to cry and beg most piteously for fish. And so now every day, from early morn until sunset, he spends his time gamboling in deep water around the pier. He affords a fine chance to study the animal's habits in its native element.

A few days since Dick went out with the fishermen about four miles from shore. When the boat stopped Dick climbed in and sat down on the seat to await developments. Soon a small live fish was thrown overboard, and Dick jumped in after it, captured it and immediately climbed in and resumed his seat beside the fishermen. This was repeated many times during the day. At about sundown Dick swims out to the steam tug Pelican, climbs up on deck and sleeps there all night. He also sometimes sleeps on shore under the end of the pier.—Cor. Los Angeles Express.

Says He Was Buried Alive.

The local press is puzzled over the case of John J. O'Connor, which is certainly a most remarkable one. It was claimed that he had died and that his body was taken to the morgue, where it was identified by his wife, who had him buried in Calvary cemetery. A few days later it was claimed that O'Connor was alive, that his wife had been mistaken, and that the man who was taken to the grave was not that of her husband.

It now transpires that there is every reason to believe that O'Connor was not buried by proxy, but in his own proper person, some time between the night of Feb. 10 and the afternoon of Wednesday. O'Connor was seen Saturday night and stated most emphatically that the grave in the cemetery is empty, and he exhibited a cut that had been made half way across the abdomen. He is of the opinion that he was really buried and that his body was taken up and conveyed to a dissecting room while in a state of suspended animation, and that when the first incision was made it caused a flow of blood which restored him to consciousness. He states that he went to a lodging house Monday evening, and that he knew nothing more until Wednesday night, when he found himself seated on the court house steps in a dazed condition, weak and sick.—St. Louis Letter.

Tobogganing in Switzerland.

Every child in Switzerland has his or her little sledge, and goes merrily down the snow covered hillsides and steep streets and lanes. This is unsophisticated tobogganing, but art steps in, and down the steep hillside prepares a path fifteen feet wide, where the snow is carefully beaten down and smoothed, and then watered so as to make a road of ice, along which the toboggans and their riders rush at the speed of an express train. As I write the snow is falling, but up to now there has been very little. This has made tobogganing this year exceptionally dangerous, for it is one thing to run into a bank of soft snow and quite another against a frozen wall or over it on hard ground. The lake "run" descends three or four hundred feet at a pretty sharp angle to the lake, right across the frozen surface, of which a path has been cleared of snow, and the velocity attained in the descent is so great that oftentimes the toboggan, with its rider, is carried across the lake. The whole distance may be half a mile, and it is usually done in from thirty to forty-five seconds.—Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

Search Work Decoration.

Poker, or scorched work, is quite popular in Europe, although comparatively new in this country. An exhibit recently made at the St. Louis exposition consisted of a number of panels, mantels, etc., which had been ornamented by delicate tracery work produced by drawing over a sketched design a sharp iron point, which had been heated sufficiently to char the wood. By clever manipulation the effect of light and shade was produced, according to the degree to which the instrument was heated. Landscapes, portraits and an almost endless variety of other designs appeared in the collection, and they excited the admiration of all art lovers. The work is not at all difficult and can be readily done by any good artist after a little practice. It is well adapted to the work of ladies, who become enthusiastic in its pursuit.—Builder and Woodworker.

Sir William Gull's Successor.

Some of the papers have been indulging in ungenerous speculations concerning Sir William Gull's successor as physician in ordinary to the queen. The vacancy will be filled, as a matter of course, by Dr. Richard Douglas Powell, who is the senior of the three physicians extraordinary. When once a medical man has been appointed physician extraordinary, his promotion to be physician in ordinary is a mere matter of course and question of seniority, and the next vacancy will be filled by Dr. George Johnson. The queen has four physicians in ordinary, and each receives a salary of £200 a year, but, in reality, her majesty never sees any of them except Sir William Jenner and Dr. James Reid, her resident medical attendant.—London World.

Snow for the First Time.

At a moderate calculation there are 10,000 young inhabitants of Charleston who saw snow Sunday for the first time in their lives.—Charleston News and Courier.

Newspapers in the United Kingdom. There are now, according to the new directory just issued, 2,234 new papers published in the United Kingdom, of which 185 are dailies.

OLD WORLD ODDS AND ENDS.

The centenary of John Howard, the prison philanthropist, has been celebrated in England.

No hod-carriers in Japan. The mortar is rolled into balls weighing about six pounds and thrown to the bricklayers.

The crematory has now taken the place of the potters field in Paris. All unclaimed bodies are cremated at the new establishment in Pere la Chaise.

A London confectionery store gives to every purchaser of a shilling's worth a ticket entitling the purchaser to have one photograph of herself taken at an establishment upstairs.

NEW SOUTH WALES people are growing- ing about the new scheme for printing advertisements on the backs of postage stamps. They say that the ink leaves an unpleasant taste in the mouth of the liker of a stamp.

THE "Beethoven House Society" of Bonn has come into possession of Beethoven's last piano. It was made by Conrad Graf, of Vienna. Because of Beethoven's deafness it had four strings to each key instead of three.

"A Love Jubilee" is the latest celebration devised. On the occasion of the sixth centenary of the loves of Dante and Beatrice" a grand demonstration in honor of the tender passion will be held at the Politeama at Florence.

WORKMEN excavating near the Calcutta custom-house recently came across an old iron cannon, five feet long, which experts declare to have been one of those used on the ships of the English fleet that bombarded the town after the tragedy of the black hole.

At Castua, a small town in Austria, all the couples who become engaged during the year are united in the bonds of wedlock at one and the same marriage ceremony. In virtue of this ancient ceremony, thirty young women were the other day led to the altar.

The price of game in France is alleged to depend principally upon the state of the moon. When the moon is dark the poachers can not see to set their snares at night, and game is scarce. When the moon is full there is plenty of light, and the poachers get lots of game.

Our practice fleet in the Mediterranean has a good deal of trouble with foreign regulations. Spain forbade the landing of crews anywhere on her shores for land practice, and Italy has a law that more than three war ships of any foreign power shall not be in any one of her ports at the same time.

The English Government has been redeeming at their nominal value the old gold coins that have become short weight through much use, with the idea of getting them out of circulation. It was supposed that there were twenty million dollars' worth of such coins in the country, but the call only brought out about half that sum. After the 13th inst. the old rule of taking such coins only by weight will go into force again.

A CHEMIST has lately performed a feat of no common order. The explosion and fire at Antwerp reduced to a charred mass a bundle of one thousand florin Austrian obligations. Without presentation in some identifiable form there could be no payment. The imperiled obligations were given to a chemist and he succeeded in separating the whole of them and finding out the numbers, and upon his report the money has been paid.

AMONG the pictures at a recent exhibition of old masters in London was a Romney, owned by a maiden lady, who wanted it insured for \$2,500 because it was a family heirloom. This sum was thought excessive, but soon after the exhibition opened the old lady was offered \$8,500 for it, and in a day or two afterward a dealer raised the bid to \$20,000. She took time to consider and another dealer offered \$30,000. She did not accept that, either.

TERSE AND TART.

No CONSIDERATION is sufficient in law if it be illegal in nature.

THERE are several ways to pay bills, but the majority of the big ones are paid with reluctance.

If your heart is larger than your head, you injure yourself, and if your head is larger than your heart you injure your neighbors.

LARGE numbers of Americans, especially from the Pacific coast, are now visiting Japan. They generally remain a few months and thus acquire a wide familiarity with Japanese manners and institutions.

THE German army as a whole is to be taught singing. While this may on the whole lend new terrors to war, some singing makes people so reckless of death that they become actually brave, and this perhaps is at the bottom of the Emperor's order.

ANOTHER tailless comet has been discovered. Astronomers are astonished at the number of comets which have appeared of late destitute of their caudal appendages. Can it be that evolution is producing such strange results in the cometary world?

If the avaricious British syndicate which is said to be trying to get control of the ice-cream business could only get a corner on the ice-cream-and-sunmer-gird-joke fiend and pack him away in sawdust for awhile, it would confer an appreciable boon on "many readers."

It was discovered the other day at St. Joseph that rats had eaten a hole five inches long and three inches wide in the discharge pipe of a sewer. It is understood that a secret organization has been formed among the plumbers there for the protection of these rodents.

The fellow who predicts the weather for a year in advance has been set in the shade by a venerable prophet whom newspaper men ran across at the railroad station in Springfield, Mass. He can read a paper four years before it is printed, and he can penetrate the future to such an extent as to learn that his death won't occur until the middle of next century. He didn't tell where he lived, but they all took it for granted that it was in a hospital for the insane.

STILL VERY HUNGRY.

LIKE OLIVER TWIST THEY ARE ASKING FOR MORE.

The Insatiable Appetite of the Glass Works—They Are Thoroughly Prosperous, but They Do Not Cease to Beg. Enormous Duties Paid on Glass.

The window glass importers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have recently held a meeting in Springfield, Mass., at which most of the firms represented made comparisons of their figures to show what the average duties on window glass have been during the past three years.

The figures of eight firms were compared, and the average duty was found to have been 105 per cent. One firm paid last year average duties of 116 per cent., and the lowest average was 104 per cent., the average for the year being 108.6 per cent.

Duties on some sizes of window glass, however, ran far above these figures. One payment of 219 per cent. some time in 1888 can be seen on the books of a prominent New York firm.

The figures given at Springfield were estimated upon the cost of the packed glass on board ship at Antwerp. But the cost of freight, insurance, etc., is also a protection to the American manufacturer, and ought rightly to be added to the duties in making up the total protection. These additional charges would change the 105 per cent. average above given to from 115 to 135 per cent.

Is not this protection enough? Our manufacturers say no; and so they have been before Mr. McKinley's committee to ask for still higher duties. Do these men want the tariff? The window glass industry in this country is no longer an infant. It is 100 years old; but it still cries for pap. Our infant of a century in its "No. 10 shoes" toddles up to the pap dispensers at Washington and asks for more pap and a bigger spoon.

The importers have not appeared before the committee to ask for lower duties, for they remember that Mr. McKinley has already fathered one bill which treats importers as if they were enemies of the country, and of which The Boston Commercial Bulletin says that it is "fitter for the era of the Plantagenets than for the Nineteenth century."

The manufacturers offer their familiar plea that wages are higher with us than in Europe. It is their old rot that everybody has become so disgusted with—comparing the price of daily wages here with the same in Belgium, and ignoring the fact that the only true basis for a comparison of wages is the percentage of labor cost in the total product. Let them make that comparison.

But what are their figures on wages? Two years ago Mr. F. L. Bodine, president of the American Window Glass Manufacturing association, who usually acts as chief spokesman for this industry before committees of congress, told the senate committee that the average wages of glass blowers in Belgium were \$50 to \$100 per month, and in the United States \$75 to \$150. He also told the committee that the Belgian laborers worked all the year round, but that the American season for glass making averaged less than eight months.

Let us make it eight months—and here is the result:

Twelve months in Belgium at \$100 . . . \$1,200
Eight months in the United States at \$150 . . . 1,200

And the difference is zero. But it is a well known fact that the wages of glass workers in this country are kept at the highest possible point by the cast iron rules of the National Window Glass Workers' association, which regulates the number of apprentices to be allowed in each factory. Too many young men are not permitted to learn the trade, for Mr. James Campbell, the president of the association, knows that the supply of labor regulates wages. When he goes before Mr. McKinley's committee, however, he thinks that the tariff regulates wages, and accordingly he asks to have the duties increased.

Mr. Campbell's association keeps the number of apprentices so low that the working force of blowers actually does not meet the demand in rush seasons like the present, when glass is taken from the factories as fast as it is made. There have been complaints that some of the manufacturers were delayed in filling orders by reason of the inefficiency of untrained blowers put in for lack of experienced workmen.

This labor, too, is more than half foreign. The Glass Workers' association, although it caused the passage of the contract labor law, does not object to importing blowers on its own account when there is an unexpected demand which it cannot fill. The glass blowers who recently came here from Belgium to work in the Jeannette factory in Pennsylvania came through the instrumentality of that very association, coming by different routes and turning up mysteriously at their common destination.

It is claimed by these applicants for higher duties, by manufacturers and workmen alike, that importations of French window glass have greatly increased during the past seven years. There has been some increase, but the importations last year were 8,000,000 pounds less than in 1883. This is shown by the latest treasury reports.

But the industry in America has increased out of all proportion to the enlarged importations. In 1879-80 we had only 646 pots in our factories; this season there are 1,298. The window glass men are the last men who should ask for increased duties at this time. Prices have recently advanced 35 per cent. for French window glass. Furthermore, our glass industry is in a most flourishing condition. Prices have advanced, the factories are kept busy, and at the recent meeting of the Western Association of Window Glass Manufacturers at Pittsburgh it was a subject of congratulation that the best brands of American glass are now displacing foreign glass in the eastern markets. Why should there be still greater protection for these thriving infants? Are they not well fed?

THE FARMERS, TOO.

A Prohibitory Tariff for the Hop Growers. Our Large Exportations.

It is not to be wondered at that at a time when the tariff mania is attacking so many people of all conditions and occupations some of the farmers have caught the infection, too. The farmers, as is well known, have almost no "protection," and all the other protected classes prey upon the farmers as upon no other portion of our population. The farmers are so numerous and are so scattered over the land, have so little organization and so little means for getting their case heard by those in authority, that they get fleeced right and left, and are then told that it is all for their own good.

It is almost natural, therefore, that a limited number of farmers, pursuing a special form of industry like hop growing, should take advantage of their position to join in the universal clamor for high and higher "protection."

The hop growers of New York have petitioned congress to raise the duty on hops to 25 cents a pound. The duty now levied is 8 cents a pound, and this is equal, at present prices, to 40 per cent. ad valorem. The duty asked for would equal 135 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. De Lano has accordingly introduced a bill to make the duty 20 cents a pound, equal to 100 per cent. ad valorem.

The hop merchants of New York city have presented a counter petition, in which they make out a strong case against the claims of the growers. According to the treasury reports we imported last year 5,584,000 pounds of hops, and we exported 10,038,000 pounds. As we are able to sell abroad twice as much hops as we buy, it is somewhat curious to see the reason for this increase.

The growers state that the hop industry is in a deplorable condition; their prices are lower than formerly; therefore congress must come to their relief. But the prices of wheat and corn are also much lower than formerly, and no amount of pretended protection can benefit the growers of those grains. Their surplus product, which is simply enormous, goes to foreign markets, and prices are regulated there by conditions beyond the reach of the strong arm of congress. The same is true of hops; one-fourth of our total product is sent abroad and receives the price prevailing in non-American markets.

Our growers will doubtless get their prohibitory duty through congress. But they should remember that it is a matter of much graver importance to them to have a market abroad for ten million pounds of American hops than to exclude from the American markets five and one-half million pounds of the foreign article. Retaliation abroad may result; for there have already been expressions of dissatisfaction among growers in foreign countries that American hops were invading their home markets. If there should be retaliation, the American grower may know who will be hurt most. But is it not a comical thing that the American grower should ask a prohibitory duty against the very foreigner whose markets he successfully invades?

Another Trust in Prospect.

It is reported by The New York Commercial Bulletin that the manufacturers of ingrain carpets are in a bad way, prices being very low and competition very keen, and that a combination scheme is on foot.

This will be another one of the numerous trusts which are entrenched behind the tariff bulwark. Carpets of the kind named pay a duty equivalent to nearly half their cost abroad.

Here, then, is a case where "protection has done its work"—its first work. Sharp competition has been developed and prices have gone down. Hence protection must now do its second work—it must give birth to a trust for the purpose of getting more protection in another form. The president of the sugar trust remarked recently that the great trust over which he presides was simply endeavoring to do for itself what congress had undertaken to do for it; in other words, to protect an industry by keeping prices up, and thus making goods dearer to the consumer.

But the protection of the carpet makers has had another effect. The high price of the wool they need has fostered the use of shoddy to an extent never before seen. The common coarse wool used in carpet making pays a duty of two and one-half cents a pound, thus adding about 25 per cent. to its cost. The senate bill of the last congress proposed to raise the duty to four cents a pound, or about 40 per cent. ad valorem. The present demands of the wool growers seem likely to result in an increase equally great, and perhaps greater, in the forthcoming tariff bill of Mr. McKinley's committee.

Where are those eminent Republicans in congress who have said that those industries which form themselves into trusts should have the tariff prop knocked from under them?

Let them speak out now.

England's Boom.

England is one of the countries which are spoken of by high tariff delegations before congressional committees as "the poor and poverty stricken nations of the earth."

But the commerce of England for the month of January reached a point never before attained by her, and was, consequently, greater than the commerce of any other nation at any time in the world's history.

The manufacturing industry of England is just now on such a boom that labor is reported to be actually scarce. The labor unions are not able to meet the demand for skilled laborers, and overtime is general in most of the larger establishments. The present year promises to be the most prosperous that England has ever had.

Will the protectionists then drop England from their familiar old "pauper labor" argument? Or will they change their tune and demand all the higher protection because the British laborer has full work and higher wages?

An Incident at Trinity.

A curious incident occurred a few Sundays ago at old Trinity. The actors were two very well known and wealthy society ladies. It was at a morning service, and the church was crowded. During the early part of the service—the psalter and responses—they had maintained an attitude of rapt devotion, with profoundly solemn faces and bowed heads. The Te Deum was arranged to a long and unusually elaborate musical accompaniment, and these ladies had remained seated. The lines, "Let us never be confounded," were sung with a flourish and an operatic staccato which came to a sudden and pronounced close. The silence was heightened by the loud burst of harmony which had preceded; there was no gradual dying away, but a quick, petrifying stop. And in the solemn hush came the sound of a small, shrill, but painfully clear voice, and the words: "But, my dear, we fry ours in butter."

Dr. Dix raised his hand in a quick gesture of horror, an acolyte laughed aloud, the faces of the congregation variously expressed amusement, chagrin and anger, and amidst the commotion which ensued the very charming Mrs. — was borne, faint and sick, from the church.—New York Star.

The Butterfly.



She—Oh, see what a beautiful butterfly! He—Yes, I will soon—



—have him. —Flegende Blatter.

Got It Down to a Fine Point.

Jones (to new office boy)—Bob, take this letter around to Mr. Smith. If he isn't in, leave it in his office, where it will attract his attention as soon as he comes back. It is very important. Jones (fifteen minutes later)—Bob, did you deliver that letter to Mr. Smith? Bob—Naw, he wasn't in an' nobody else was in der office.

Jones—Well, what did you do with it? Bob—You tol' me to put it where he'd notice it first thing he comes in, an' I stuck a pin through it an' laid it on his chair, so's to attract his attention.—Racket.

Human Nature.

Angelina—Whatever made you tell Uncle Harpagon you're making \$3,000 a year, when with all your hard work and all my economy we can scarcely make both ends meet?

Edwin—My love, he's worth half a million, and if he thinks we don't want it he'll very likely leave it all to us.—New York Telegram.

Wouldn't Be a Thirteenth.

Tramp—Could ye give me a square meal? Generous Citizen—Certainly, poor man. Come right in. There are twelve of us now at the table, and one vacant plate. This is Thanksgiving, and—

Tramp—No, much obliged to yer, I'm starvin', but I ain't no fool.—National Weekly.

The Advice Was Good.

Butt—I took yer advice and hit that fellow the first time he tried to impose on me.

Merritt—That was right. Butt—But he nearly murdered me. Merritt—Pshaw! You didn't hit him hard enough.—Drake's Magazine.

Superabundance of Moisture.

"What in nature contains more moisture than a woman with Saratoga waves and a waterfall on her head, springs in her skirts, a 'crick' in her back and a cataract in her eye?"

"A woman with a notion in her head, of course."—Chicago Lyre.

A Free Show.

Tommy—What do you charge to go to your show, Mr. Kaller? Kaller—My show? I don't understand you.

Tommy—Why, the show you made of yourself. That's what sister Fanny said.—Yankee Blade.

Fame's Pinnacle.

Bob—My dad's a squire, and gets his name in the paper every day.

Tom (contemptuously)—That's nuthin'. My dad took Jinks' liver pills, and got his picture in the papers.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Slight Difference.

The Rev. Dr. Primrose—So you lost your leg, saving the life of a fellow being? You are a hero. Vagrant—No, sir, I was a chump.—Pittsburg Town Talk.

No Goods Damaged.

Shoe Factory Foreman (in thunder tones)—What's the matter there? Did you slit that leather wrong? Operative (humbly)—No, I only cut off my fingers.—New York Weekly.

And Ill, Too.

An observant friend remarks that L is the most successful letter—it always ends well.—Munich's Weekly.

Not a Paragon.

A pair of slender, tapering hands, a dainty movement, full of grace. Nor am I jealous, for none seems But I take winsome faces.

And yet I fear that though my fair's In all their virtues classed, She's full of trifles, and I swear, This wretch of mine is faw.—Jeweler's Review.

HUMOR

BROKEN RIBS WERE EXTRA.

An Incident of Life in a Canadian Lumber Camp.

When a man gets sick or meets with an accident in a Canadian lumber camp he neither expects nor receives anything like good nursing. If he is patient, the men will do what they can; but if he shows a disposition to whine, he is not considered worth any extra trouble. At Camp B two or three winters ago a man named Peters was hurt by a falling tree—badly hurt. The camp was forty miles from a town or doctor, the snow three feet deep, and all they could do was to rub the man with whisky and put him in his bunk. While no bones were broken, it seemed certain that he was internally injured and that he could not live beyond a day or two. Business was driving, and there were no men to spare, and after Peters had been rubbed down the boss said:

"Now, Peters, you understand how it is; you'll probably die."

"Probably die within twenty-four hours."

"Yes."

"And so, you see, anything extra will be a dead loss to me."

"I see, but in case I die you'll have manners enough to let the men off for half a day, won't you? I also want a good square grave."

"But, Peters, we are rushed, and to do that will cost me \$50 worth of time."

"How much will you give me not to die?"

"I'll say \$35—that is, if you'll forego a funeral if you do die."

"That looks fair," said Peters, after a little thought, "and I'll do it. Shucks!" They shook, and Peters set his teeth hard and determined to live. His only medicines were his own whisky and vinegar, and I'll really, delicacies half pork and bean soup, but in three weeks he was out and at work.

"Couldn't you make it \$50?" asked the boss as he came to settle.

"For why?"

"Because if you had died I should have had to wrap the body in a \$3 blanket, and the boys would have insisted on a drink all around after the job."

"Couldn't possibly think of it," replied Peters. "After I made the bargain with you I found three broken ribs, and I had to splice and grow 'em extra."—New York Sun.

We Pause for a Reply.

How can they grow a pillow-slip In the midst of a feather-bed, And how can a horse-fly over a ship On an ink-stand on its head? How can a wheel-barrow anything, And when does the butterfly? Will the garden-rake itself next spring? We pause for a reply

One of 'Em.

"Young man," said the boarding mistress, sternly, "your comments are out of place. I made biscuit, sir, fifty years ago."

"Very likely," was the sinner's reply, adding in an agitated undertone to his side partner, "and if circumstantial evidence goes for anything, this specimen I'm whetting my teeth on is one of 'em."—Philadelphia Times.

Perfectly Satisfied.

Patron—I notice you ain't afraid to adulterate the goods you send over to the Prim family. Don't they complain sometimes?

Chalkem—You forget, sir, the motto they have in that household: "To the pure, all things are pure."—American Grocer.

Why He Wept.

Stranger—Why are you crying, little one?

Johnny—Because I—eh—boo—hoo—hav—have lost papa—eh—eh—and if he goes home without me mamma will lick him. Wow!—Exchange.

The Usual Way.

William—So Philham has been away on a shooting trip, has he?

William—Yes.

William—Shoot anything?

William—Yes; a companion.—Yankee Blade.

No Solicitude Like a Mother's.

Mother (to son dividing goodies with a playmate)—Tommy, you should give your company the larger share; besides, so much candy makes you sick.—New York Sun.

He Was Snow Blind.

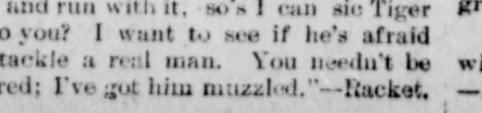
Winks—Aren't you glad to see the snow? Blinks—Yes; but, hang it, I can't see anything else!—Lowell Citizen.

A Proof of Her Love.

He—Do you really love me, darling? She—Yes, really. To prove it I'll name any dog after you.—Yankee Blade.

An Experiment.

"Say, mister, won't you just grab my hat and run with it, so's I can see Tiger onto you? I want to see if he's afraid to tackle a real man. You needn't be scared; I've got him muzzled."—Racket.



THE GENTLER SEX.

Mrs. Hettie Green, of Brooklyn, has endowed over 100 churches and established fifty schools.

Eileen Isabella Tupper, daughter of Martin F. Tupper, has been put on the civil list by the English government for a pension of \$375 a year.

The daughter of Maj. Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese bete noire, recently bought a box of pins in a shop at Lisbon. When she opened the box she discovered that they were English. She returned them at once to the shopkeeper.

Mrs. Caroline Donovan, who has given \$100,000 to Johns Hopkins university and made many other important public bequests, was such an admirer of Gen. R. E. Lee that at the time of his death she was just on the point of giving him \$100,000.

Mme. de Mendonca, wife of a Brazilian member of the Pan-American delegation, talks politics, as well as weather, in the best of English. She is pronounced by strangers "a perfect type of Spanish beauty." Both her beauty and her English are indigenous, however, as she was born in Maine, of generations of Yankee ancestors.

Mrs. Clara McDiarmid, president of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage association, is a granddaughter of the venerable preacher, Mrs. Lydia Sexton, who was ordained in 1851 in the United Brethren denomination, and who was probably the first woman ordained as a minister in the United States. Mrs. Sexton, is still vigorous, and preaches almost every evening.

At a recent sale of Rosa Bonheur's pictures, when one of her best works was set up for vendue, somebody arose in the crowd and cried out: "That picture is not by Rosa Bonheur!" The auctioneer resented the interruption. "No," cried the stranger, "I shall not see the imposition practiced upon the public; the painting is a forgery. I am Rosa Bonheur, and I surely know my own work."

ITEMS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

At a recent meeting of the Photographic Society of Japan, a native member showed the members a colossal camera for taking 38x30 inch pictures. The tripod was a giant, reaching the roof of the hall. It was intended for use in photographing interiors.

In the London divorce court photographs are refused as evidence of identity. In the Scotch courts, however, they are accepted. Since the art of retouching has been carried to such perfection there seems to be a want of confidence in portraits as evidence.

The Japanese are enthusiastic over photography. The minister of public instruction in Japan has announced that at the next term photography will be taught in most superior schools, notably at the Archeological institute, at the Foresters' institute and in the military academies.

In regard to the rendering visible objects that cannot be seen by the eye, let the reader take an old photograph which has lain for some years between printed papers and attempt to copy it by photography. It will be found that the printing has made an invisible impression on the photograph, and the copy will bring this out clearly.

INDIA'S ODD MARRIAGE LAWS.

The payment at the ceremony, when the bridegroom touches with his finger his mother-in-law's dress, must not go beyond two rupees.

The number of dinner parties given by the bride's family is not to be more than five, and the number of guests at each not more than twenty-five.

The cheno, or present given at betrothal by the bride's father to the bridegroom's father, is not to exceed one rupee and seven suparis and betel nuts.

The value of the cocoanuts distributed at the marriage procession is not to short time, when he would lose his balance and fall to the floor. The doctors at the Johns Hopkins hospital and the City hospital failed to make a diagnosis of the case, and they were not permitted to make a post-mortem examination. Steele was a Pennsylvanian and was in Baltimore about two years. He was a molder by trade, but for some time previous to his illness was employed as a conductor by one of the street car companies.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The marriage party going to the bride's village are not to spend more than thirty rupees, and when the bridegroom is invited to a social evening at his father-in-law's house he is not to be paid more than two rupees nor to take with him more than five men.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROSES.

The gloria rose—for the religious. The moss rose—for married ladies. The pink rose—for young matrons. The damask rose—for masked balls. The wild rose—for men about town. The golden yellow rose—for the rich. The Marechal Niel rose—for soldiers. The Jacquemint rose—for gentlemen. The rose of Sharon—for heirs to an estate.

The dog rose—for duds. The blush rose—for brides.

The thorn rose—for scolds. The tea rose—for old maids.

The prairie rose—for settlers. The hedge rose—for the poor.

The cabbage rose—for tailors. The Banksia rose—for bankers.

The button rose—for bachelors. The white rose for young ladies.

The Martha Washington rose—for presidents.—Mail and Express.

GASTRONOMICAL TIDBITS.

The Chinese eat the chrysalis of silk worms.

The French say that the sweets are the ladies' cheese.

Large scollops, split and broiled, make a delicious dish.

England is the native place of the pungent horseradish.

Olive orchards in California are worth as much as \$1,100 per acre.

"Shoeblacking Cafe" is a sign that greets the eye in Philadelphia.

In some parts of Brazil yellow ants with rosine sauce are considered a dainty.—Hotel Mail.

SELECTIONS

A LOVING COUPLE'S CLEVER SCHEME

The Bride and Groomman Marry Publicly Instead of Eloping.

The guests who gathered at the Presbyterian church in Brocklaw, Mo., to see William Mason and Miss Delia McIntyre made man and wife were treated to a surprise that has set the tongues of village gossips wagging in a most persistent manner. Mason's best man was Edwin Sedgewick, a well to do young farmer, and the maid of honor was Miss Mildred Turner, the prettiest girl in the county and a daughter of Samuel Turner, a rich stock raiser of Craig.

Sedgewick and Miss Turner had been keeping company for some time, but it was known that old man Turner had promised his daughter in marriage to a young lawyer of Craig, whose prospects for political preferment are said to be flattering. Miss Turner, it was also known, heartily detected this young lawyer, but in compliance with her father's wishes she had promised to become his bride. The date for their wedding had been set, and, in consideration of this fact, old man Turner agreed to allow his daughter to play bridesmaid to Sedgewick's groomsmen at the wedding of their mutual friends, William Mason and Miss McIntyre.

The Mason-McIntyre ceremony was duly performed by Rev. Alexander Campbell, and while the guests were awaiting the exit of the bridal party the surprise was sprung upon them. The clergyman had barely spoken the words which made Delia McIntyre Mrs. Mason, when Sedgewick and Miss Mildred advanced to the altar. The young man whispered a few words to the minister, at the same time handing him a marriage license. There was a little stir up in front, but before any one realized what was going on and before the irate papa could interfere, Edwin and Mildred were kneeling before the clergyman and receiving his blessing on their union. Then the two happy bridegrooms with their blushing brides left the church sniling at the clever manner in which old Mr. Turner had been outwitted.

It is stated by some of the witnesses of the double marriage that the young lawyer with political prospects was present in the church, but that he was "so dumfounded by the brazenness of the proceeding" that it never occurred to him to rise in his might and forbid the bans in true dramatic style until it was too late. Others say he did not arrive until the marriage ceremonies were over.

Old Mr. Turner has declared that he will never recognize his daughter again, but she says she feels sure he will forgive her in time. Sedgewick had planned an elopement with Mason and Miss McIntyre the plan which they so successfully carried out was decided on instead.—New York World.

A Peculiar Disease.

Joseph Steele, 36 years of age, died at the City hospital in Baltimore recently of a peculiar disease, from which he had suffered for about six weeks. The primary cause of death, as stated in the certificate, was an obstruction to the superior vena cava and the secondary failure of respiration. The superior vena cava is the vein by which the blood from the upper extremities is returned to the heart, and in consequence of its obstruction, which might have been caused by an enlarged gland pressing upon it, the upper portion of the man's body was enormously swollen.

While his arms and chest were those of a giant, his legs were shriveled and as small as those of a dwarf.

MEANS BUSINESS.

Come and settle your account. A. R. Penny.
Watches and jewelry repaired and warranted. A. R. Penny.
The best place to buy drugs, patent medicines and toilet articles is at A. R. Penny's.
Buy your school books, ink, tablets, paper, pencils and school supplies of all kinds from A. R. Penny.

PERSONAL POINTS.

L. H. Ramsey, of Lexington, is in town.
Dr. W. B. Armendt, of Owensboro, is attending court.
Mr. L. S. Tevis, of Woodford, was at his old home a few days this week.
Mrs. J. W. Sweets is visiting the family of Mr. John C. Hill, at Maywood.
Dr. R. M. Nunnally, of Clark, is visiting his brother, Mr. P. P. Nunnally.
Mr. J. A. Harris was in town Wednesday, after a five weeks' tug with the grip.
Mrs. J. A. Carpenter has returned from a visit to her parents near Perryville.
J. M. Whitehead, of Somerset, passed on yesterday to visit relatives at Mt. Vernon.
Mrs. J. R. Mount and children, of LaGrange, are visiting at Mr. John M. McRoberts, Jr.

Mrs. Candace Hughes, who has been with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Wray, three months, has returned to Bloomington, Ill.
Miss Sue Rout accompanied Miss Minnie VanArsdale on her return to Harrodsburg and will spend a short with her.

R. L. Potts has sold his interest in the flouring mill on Paint Lick, to his brother, H. C. Potts, and removed to Stanford.—Richmond Chimes.
Col. W. O. Bradley, Judge W. O. Hansford, Hon. F. F. Bobbitt, Judge J. B. McFerran, John McChord, C. C. Williams and Robt. Harding are attending circuit court.

Mr. J. P. Sandifer, of Middlesboro, tells us that he sold 18 lots near the planing mill in that city for \$50,000 cash. The location is away off from the commercial centre.
Mrs. Joe Russell, who has been on a visit to her brother, Dr. J. E. S. Frisbie, at Kirksville, passed here on her way to Louisville Tuesday. We are sorry to hear that the doctor is in bad health.

Judge J. M. Phillips has returned to Kansas City after a month spent in the boom towns of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. He thinks Knoxville the most desirable place for investment and showed it by buying several lots.

Mr. George R. Bradley, son of Hon. W. O. Bradley, who has been holding the position of Marine Deputy under Surveyor of the Port Collier, has resigned on account of ill health and gone to his home at Lancaster.—Louisville Times.

CITY AND VICINITY.

New York Seed Potatoes and onion sets at J. B. Foster's.

For Sale of Fertile Carpenter House, Apply to D. R. Carpenter.

Judge Shelton and Tom Ferrill have each posted notices of their intention to apply for license to sell liquors at Rowland.

Two days of pretty fair weather and rain again yesterday, with this discouraging forecast from Mr. Greely: General rains, severe local storms, high winds, cooler Friday.

In our advertising columns will be found the card of Mr. C. L. Crow, who has leased a stable at Pence & Farris' track and will devote his entire time to breaking and training horses. He is a clever young man, thoroughly responsible and we predict for him a successful career.

The postmaster gets a great many curious requests in the course of a year. Ours got a letter from a lone maiden in the wild and woolly West the other day, asking her to give her a confidential opinion as to whether a certain man in this county would do to tie to. We did not hear what answer was sent, but upon it seemed to hang the happiness or the love-sick though cautious maiden.

Acquitted.—Prof. C. C. Monroe, of the Colored State Normal School at Frankfort, was honorably acquitted of the charge of undue intimacy with one of his pupils and he has been restored to his duties. He conclusively proved the falsity of the charge and established a good moral character, both by oral testimony and by affidavit. The charge seems to have been originated by an convict, who had a spite against him.

Mrs. Dr. C. Fowler claims the penant for being the most successful handler of chickens in this section. She has a flock of 60 fine hens, of a game and domineer mixture, from which during the year just closed she sold 6,924 eggs, netting her \$57.70. She also sold a large number of young chickens, which brought her nearly that amount besides using a great many of both eggs and chickens for her able.

Landreth's Garden Seeds, fresh, at W. B. McRoberts'.

Cottage on Logan Avenue for rent. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Withers.

For Rent.—Suite of rooms in Commercial Hotel. Apply to M. F. Elkin.

Northern Seed Oats and all kinds of field and garden seeds. J. B. Foster.

New lot of Men's and boys' spring clothing just received at S. H. Shanks'.

French & Co.'s circus is billing for an exhibition here on the 18th of April.

Col. "Huff," Decker and Phil Soden have contracted with H. C. Gann to build for them three cottages for \$1,800 on the lots recently bought of S. H. Shanks.

The ladies are cordially invited to examine our stock of spring millinery. It surpasses any line ever brought here. All our prices are very reasonable. Courts & Wray, in rear of post-office.

Our full page supplement will be found very interesting. It contains matter for all classes, not forgetting the tariff reformer, who is growing in numbers as he becomes better acquainted with the law that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The negro, Louis Gibson, who is claimed to have stolen the money from Embury stole from R. Zimmer, has joined the United States army, so an official writes Marshal Newland, and the town will thereby be rid of that nuisance for 5 years at least.

Having bought out the coal business of George D. Wearon, I will continue the business and ask a share of the patronage of the citizens of Stanford and vicinity. My office will be with Mr. George D. Wearon, and any orders left there will have my immediate attention. B. K. Wearon.

The "Boston Steam Corn" miller is working the Kentucky suckers right along, notwithstanding the newspapers have given his snap away at every town he has visited. What fools these mortals be! is daily demonstrated as well as the fact that the man whose duty is to kill them is a very trifling fellow who doesn't attend to his business.

Training Stable.—C. T. Sandridge has rented of A. T. Nunnally his stable and will convert it into a training and sale stable. Mr. Sandridge has had abundance of experience in handling horses and his knowledge of them and wide acquaintance with horsemen all over the country is an assurance that the business will prove a success to him as well as going a long way towards making Stanford the good horse market it should be.

George Farris, the negro man who was put in jail at the October term of the court for refusal to testify before the grand jury, in a whisky case, had been there ever since till Tuesday, when he was more than willing to tell all he knew. Six months is a pretty long time for such an offense, but we suppose the man was forgotten, or it would not have taken so many days to purge him of contempt.

The street car line from here to Rowland seems an assured fact. Those who have investigated the matter say it will pay handsomely. Stock is being taken pretty fast and it won't be long, we hope, before we can announce that the necessary \$5,000 has been raised. Waterworks, an electric plant, street cars and the new railroad ought to give Stanford such a boom as will raise her to the importance that her position deserves.

Conductor RENEKER had a close call for his life Tuesday morning. He was on the caboose of local freight 28 and just in front was a car-load of telegraph poles which were being distributed over the line. As they were pulling the grade between here and Rowland the front end of one of the poles fell from the car and sticking in the ground drove the back end through the side of the caboose and then out of the top with great force. The pole struck the conductor's hat and barely missed his head, which was a lucky miss for that gentleman. Train Dispatcher Letcher was also in the car and had something of a close call himself.

Not a Murder.—There is now hardly a doubt that the fellow, S. B. Myers, adopted the methods he did to enable him to skip the country and rid himself of a marriage contract he did not wish to fulfill. The fact found here was evidently cut by him, and could not have been on his head when it was done as the lining was not penetrated. Mr. Michael Bowers, father of the lady he was to marry, was down from Brodhead Tuesday with a photograph of Myers which was recognized by the hotel porter, Hugh Beatty, as the man who had passed as J. H. Smith. Ellen Jones, the colored nymph du pave, with whom he was enamored, also recognizes the picture and says it is Myers. She knew him well as he had paid her numerous visits. He told her that he was going to Chicago, Ill., and that she would see him go more soon. Marshal Newland is onto the business and says if the young lady's family wants him brought back, all they have to do is to pay him for the trouble and Myers will be forthcoming. At any rate he established to their satisfaction that he hadn't been murdered in Stanford, for which they agreed to pay him \$50.

A full stock of Ziegler Bros. celebrated shoes just received. S. H. Shanks.

Three Crab Orchard people give notice of application for liquor license at the next term of county court.—Mrs. M. L. Harris, Sam Hardin and Mrs. S. Vanderpool.

Reuben Harris Takes His Own Life.—Our town was startled Wednesday afternoon by the report that Reuben Harris had killed himself. At first nobody could credit it, but investigation proved that it was too true. It seems that he had been in bad shape physically for sometime, and worried much over his condition, and although he told his wife that he had intended to kill himself last Friday, she did not pay any special attention to it, as she thought it but the result of low spirits, which would soon wear off. Wednesday morning he started with his men to fix a water gate, but stopped and sent them on. This is the last that was seen of him, till in the afternoon, when, after all the neighbors' houses had been visited to find him, he was discovered by Frank Engleman in the stable, which he had bolted from the inside, with his throat cut from ear to ear. A bottle of strychnine was lying by his side and it is supposed he took poison also before inflicting the terrible gash, which was made with an ordinary pocket knife. From the bloody finger prints on his coat, it seems that he took it off after cutting his throat and then lay down to die. His head rested on one arm and there was no indication of a struggle. It is awful to contemplate the condition of a man's mind which would drive him to suicide, especially by the means that he employed and his mental agony must have been fearful, and his nerve most wonderful. About 5 years ago Mr. Harris was married to Miss Eliza Engleman and to them has been born two boys and one girl, all still living. Their married life was a happy one and each seemed devoted to the other. The terrible blow is enough almost to kill her, as well as his aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Harris, who in their affliction are sincerely sympathized with by legions of friends. Mr. Harris is the first of a family of eight children to die and his loss will therefore be the more keenly felt by them. The deceased was about 41 years of age and was a warm-hearted, impulsive man, of cheerful disposition and made friends that stuck to him like a brother. There are many who will drop a tear at his untimely end and shudder to think of the mental agony that must have been his in his last days. The remains were brought to Buffalo Springs Cemetery and at 3 o'clock yesterday were consigned to the earth after a short service at the grave. The case is one of the saddest in our memory and we heartily sympathize with the grief stricken family, who must find consolation only by a cheerful reliance on the Heavenly Father, who has promised to be with them and comfort them in every sorrow.

Circuit Court.—Only two cases were tried Tuesday, John Smith Harris was acquitted of carrying concealed weapons and William King fined \$25 and given 10 days in jail for same offense. All the cases against the doctors, some 10 or more in number, went off on demerits. Mart Smith, for the murder of Oe Smith had his case continued until the next term. Eight cases were filed away and the others of the 91 continued till next term. Circuit Clerk J. P. Bailey reported \$84.75 collected on suits, jury fees, seals, &c, Judge Varnon \$11.68 on suits and fines and County Clerk Cooper \$96.28 on deeds, seals, licenses, mortgages, &c.

Following are the names of the petit-jurors: Wm. Perkins, J. C. Hays, Geo. Vaughn, J. M. Carter, Richard Cooper, J. M. Hill, B. F. Powell, Patterson Underwood, G. D. Smiley, P. S. Hughes, J. E. Pulliam, Sidney Dunbar, D. S. Johnson, J. G. Lynn, Eugene Kelley, T. W. Miller, H. B. Farris, S. J. Embury, S. G. Hocker, J. A. Singleton, J. S. Young, W. K. Buchanan and H. C. Cummins. Wm. Routen was fined \$20 in two cases for selling liquor unlawfully, four of the cases against him were dismissed and the other eight continued. E. C. Rice got a fine of \$25 and a 10 days sentence in jail for carrying concealed weapons. The cases against Col. R. F. Bibb and Dr. W. E. Sallee, for killing fish with dynamite, were dismissed. Josh Walters and Warren Atherton were each fined \$10 for breaches of the peace. Wm. Tucker, who was fined \$50 in a court at Crab Orchard for disorderly conduct, appealed his case and was acquitted. The trial of Victor Becker for rape was continued till next term and that of Thomas Wren for killing his father, "Beavertail" Baker, was fixed for the 14th day, April 8. Several of the other 49 cases of the day's docket were filed away and the rest continued.

Yesterday Mit Embury confessed to tapping the till of R. Zimmer and a jury gave him two years in the penitentiary. Mit will be welcomed at the institution by an uncle, who was sent up several years ago for uxoricide for life. Harry Geer for giving Ec Alford a drink was fined \$50. James Graves, a little negro, charged with stealing a watch from W. A. Hamilton, was let off with 3 months in jail.

A year or two ago Charles P. Ware was indicted by Bill Kirkpatrick for shooting at him from ambush. He always denied the charge and has answered regularly each time the case was called. Yesterday no prosecutor appearing the case was filed away and Mr. Ware goes free of a charge his friends could never think him guilty of. He is now engaged in the machine shops at Somerset and is doing well.

The trial of Willis Barnett for resisting Marshal Carpenter with a shot-gun, when he went to arrest him at Rowland, was begun yesterday afternoon, but laid over till this morning for the examination of our town charter as to the powers of the marshal. The court then adjourned.

—Jones Bros. bought of W. C. Cash, A. C. Carman and others 150 140 to 175-pound hogs at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts.*

Notice.—Parties addressing letters to the Kicker will please add: "United States of America, Western Hemisphere," to the usual directions. Wamamaker's postmaster in this town is never certain what country Arizona is located in and that will greatly facilitate his labors of distribution. The only qualification he has got for the office is his ignorance of orthography and chirography, and his theory as to why jackass rabbits were created bob-tailed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

C. L. CROW
Has leased one of the stables at Pence & Farris' track and will run a general
Breaking and Training Stable.
He has had sufficient experience to make him an expert in the business and his rates will be very reasonable. Give him a share of your patronage.
B-177

BRICANZA.
This splendid Imported Jack will make the season of 1890 at the old Grigsby farm near Shelby City, at \$100.

\$10 to Insure a Living Colt.
Come and see him and you will be sure to like him. 8-11m H. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

William Lyle.
My fine jack, William Lyle, black with mealy nose, 14 1/2 hands high sired by Lyle's Imp. Jack and out of a splendid jennet will make the season of 1890 at my stable between the Danville and Stanford and Danville and Hustonville pikes at \$100.

\$8 to Insure a Living Colt.
Mares parted with forfeits insurance and money falls due. 8-11m G. R. ENGLEMAN.

WATERLOO.
This trotting and combined stallion will make the present season at Dr. P. W. Logan's, 15 1/2 miles East of Milledgeville on turnpike road leading to Stanford.

Description and Pedigree:—Waterloo is standard bred, black, 17 hands high, weighs 1,200 lbs., magnificent style and action and is a sure footed trotter; his progeny combining speed and first-class saddle qualities. He has a rec. of 2:20. He is by Richelieu; he by Mambrino Chief; he by Mambrino Paymaster; he by Mambrino; he by Imp. Messenger.

First dam Helin mare by Bay Messenger; he by Harbinger; he by Hambletonian; he by Imp. Messenger; 2d dam Red Bird by Cannon Whip; he by Blackburn's Whip he by Imp. Whip; he by Saltram dam by Herod; 3d dam a thoroughbred mare by Imp. Diomedes; Bay Messenger's dam was out of a full blooded Messenger mare and by Imp. Rockingham.

Richelieu was the most fashionably bred trotting horse in America the winner of more premiums and purses than any other horse in Kentucky.

Waterloo's dam, by Helin's Yorkshire; he by Imp. Yorkshire; dam by Weisiger's Belshazzar; 2d dam by Kossuth; 3d dam the noted roan mare owned by Joe Helm and afterward by N. T. Lee. Waterloo will stand at \$100.

\$15 to Insure a Living Colt.
Money due when the colt is foaled, or mare parted with. Lien retained till money is paid. 8-11m P. W. LOGAN, Owner.

STAR WILKES.
Black Stallion 15 1/2 Hands High, Foaled 1887.
Sired by Lyle Wilkes 4568.
1st dam Kate, by Gill's Vermont 104.
2d dam Black Emily, by Helin's Yorkshire.
3d dam Little Emily, by Wagner.
4th dam Emily, by Imp. Leviathan.
5th dam by Paulet.
Lyle Wilkes 4568, sire of Danville Wilkes, 2077, Chief 2794, Konar 2792, Mattie Wilkes, 2735, Abel 2794, Col. Bradshaw 2792, and several others in the 2730 list; by Downing's Vermont—son of Black Hawk—2nd dam the dam of Erickson 2792.
George Wilkes 519, 2nd sire of top performers in 1889, more than any stallion living or dead—by Hambletonian 10, sire of 41 performers in 2730, dam by Henry Clay 8.

Gill's Vermont 104—sire of Bonner Boy 2723, Black Maria, 3 mile record 7:15, the dams of the King 2795, that sold for big price, Count Wilkes 2794, Gambetta Wilkes 2796, Nelly 2794, Abel 2794, Col. Bradshaw 2792, and several others in the 2730 list; by Downing's Vermont—son of Black Hawk—2nd dam the dam of Erickson 2792.
STAR WILKES is in foal and as handling some a colt as you can find in the Wilkes family. He has never been handled for speed, but will trot fast when handled. He will make the season of 1890 at my place 3 miles from Stanford on the Danville pike at \$100.

\$15 to Insure a Living Colt.
Money due when the colt is foaled; lien retained on colt. G. A. LACKEY, Stanford, Ky. 7-11m

POSTED.
This notice forbids hunters, fishermen and others not to trespass on our lands without permission, as all such will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Signed: P. V. COLEMAN, Dr. P. W. LOGAN, PHILBERT RICHARDS, JOSH ADAMS, B. W. GAINES, J. B. MC KINNEY, Mrs. SAMFORD IRWIN, JOHN G. LYNN, Mrs. ALICE TUCKER, J. OS. BALLOU.

\$50 REWARD!
I will pay a Reward of Fifty Dollars for information on conviction of any unauthorized person Found Cutting Timber or Damaging any Improvements

On the following property:
The farms at Highland known as W. A. Cash's, Tim Hutchison's, George Baugh's, Eslin Heirs', H. P. Young, L. S. Young's 11 acre place, W. Terry's, Co. Long's.
J. C. Cox's, 400 acres, W. Hutchison's 40 acre farm, Freeman and R. E. Barren's timber tracts on Buck Creek, 302 acres, John Turnbull's, 57 acres, John Buchanan's, 302 acres, M. J. Harris's 30 acres, B. Power's 100 acres, John Anderson's, 14 acres, Wash Harris' 527 acres, Freeman's, 500 acres, Robinson Mill tract, 1 Tobin's farm, Bryant Kidd's farm, Joel Petrey's farm, A. Gosch's farm, W. Collins' farm, on Glade Ridge, 600 acres, Henry Miller's, 500 acres, Henry Miller's, 442 acres, Stephen Baruch's, 222 acres, D. R. Edmiston's, 100 acres, Strode House, Cottage near depot at Crab Orchard, Hotel, Cottage and Storehouse at Ottenheim. 102-6m J. OTTENHEIMER, Agent for Owners.

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Drugs, Books and Stationery, Paints, Oils and Window Glass, Wall Paper, Fine Cigars and Tobaccos, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

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I have SARATOGA CHIPS, something new and popular. MAPLE SYRUP, the best on the market. Other Fancy Groceries always on hand. Staple and Heavy Groceries in abundance.

FLOWER CROCKS, plain and fancy and something altogether new in that line. Call and see them.

MARK HARDIN.

Maple Shade Stock Farm.

E. P. FAULCONER. Faulconer, Boyle County, Kentucky.

Abdallah Mambrino 3715

Sire of Geneva S. 2 10/16, Bettie Jones 2 10/16, Mattie H. 3-year old, 2 24/16, Soto 2 24/16, Elfin Thornton 2 25 and the dams of Charleston 2 27, Lady Gray 2 27 1/2, Wilkesmont 2 25, Wawona 2 25 1/2, Sigma Nu 2 25, Telephone 2 20 and others. Three of the above records were made in 1888, the remaining ten were made in 1889.

BY ALMONT 33:
1 dam LVD, (the dam of Lady Majolica 2 25 by Brown Chief 4445 sire of Maggie 2 20 1/2, and the dams of Altamont 2 20 1/2 Lady Majolica 2 25 by Mambrino Chief.
2 dam FANNIE dam of Dolly, dam of Director 2 17, Thorndale 2 23 1/2, Onward 2 23 1/2—sire of Houri 2 17—Carina 2 23, John F. Payne 2 43 1/2, Byron Franklin, son of Harace, son of Fearnaught, 2 25, Wawona 2 25 1/2, Sigma Nu 2 25, Telephone 2 20 and others. Three of the above records were made in 1888, the remaining ten were made in 1889.

BY PALADINE 4551:
[By Hambletonian 10, dam by American Star.]
1 dam POCHAHONTAS, by American Clay 34 (sire of the dams of 24 in the 2 30 list, 9 in 1889) by C. M. Clay, Jr. 22 (sire of the dams of 10 in 2 30)
2 dam MARY ANN, by Alexander's Abdallah 15, (sire of the dams of Jerome Eddy 2 16 1/2, Favonia 2 15, etc.) son of Hambletonian 10
PODINE is a real dromedary, 3 years old, 15 1/2 hands, fine style, handsomely proportioned and very promising. He combines the Hambletonian-Star-Clay cross backed by Alexander's Abdallah and should produce great speed and remarkable endurance. His descendants are certain to prove great, both upon the track and in the stud.

\$50. Money due when Mare Proves with Foal.

Podine 11586.

Sired by PALADINE 4551:
[By Hambletonian 10, dam by American Star.]
1 dam POCHAHONTAS, by American Clay 34 (sire of the dams of 24 in the 2 30 list, 9 in 1889) by C. M. Clay, Jr. 22 (sire of the dams of 10 in 2 30)
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\$20 to Insure

Telephone to all points. Mares bred on the shares a specialty. Mares grazed at 50c per week, cash. Good care taken of stock, but at owner's risk. Mares bred to my stock and then bred to other stock, the money due. Mares bred and parted with forfeit the insurance.

I have a good track and have secured the services of Sam Colburn and J. P. Gray, both men of experience, who will be pleased to handle your stock for you.

Imported registered Berkshire hogs for sale. Send for card of extended pedigree, etc. Correspondence solicited.

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I offer my Hotel Property situated at Kingsville, Lincoln county, Ky., at a bargain if sold at once containing 10 good rooms; all necessary outbuildings, &c. A splendid place to open since whiskey has been voted back in the county or I will exchange. Address W. L. McCARTHY, Kingsville, Ky. 107-11



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